

# WEATHER.

Cloudy today; fair and much colder tonight and tomorrow.  
Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at 10 p.m. last night—Highest, 42; lowest, 32. Full report on page 19.

# The Sunday Star.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1922.

FIVE CENTS.

## POPE DIES AT 6 A.M.; EARLY REPORT OF END FOUND TO BE MISTAKE

"I Would Willingly Offer My Life  
for Peace of World," Among  
Last Words.

KEEPS SMILING AND ENCOURAGES  
IN LAST MOMENTS OF SUFFERING

"What a Man! What a Pope!" Expressions  
of Admiration of Fortitude by  
Those at Bedside.

By the Associated Press.  
ROME, January 22.—Pope Benedict's death occurred at 6 o'clock this morning.

The end had been expected for several hours. The attending physicians, Cardinal Gasparri and other members of the Pope's household were present at the bedside.

From midnight all hope had been abandoned, and at 2 o'clock Dr. Battistini announced that the Pope could not live longer than four hours at the maximum.

LONDON, January 22.—The Pope died at 6 o'clock this morning, according to a Reuter dispatch from Rome. The Vatican has officially invited the foreign cardinals to come to Rome, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

PARIS, January 22.—The Havas correspondent at Rome reports the death of the Pope early this morning.  
ROME, January 22, 3 a.m.—At 3 o'clock this morning Dr. Cherubini, Cardinal Giorgi and the Pope's nephew gathered around the bedside, the end seemingly near. The pope appeared to be in considerable distress; his extremities were already becoming cold.

Temporarily Revived.  
There had been moments during Saturday when it was feared the end had come, but stimulants revived the pontiff, and his natural powers of resistance carried him through the turning point temporarily. The holy father seemed to cling to life, as did Pope Pius X in 1914, when the final outcome was in doubt for many hours.  
Dr. Battistini, the chief attending physician, visited the patient several times Saturday evening and throughout the night. Each time he said that any minute might see the conclusion of the long hours of suffering through which Benedict XV had passed in his fight for life.

The last announcement of the evening to the diplomatic representatives waiting in the ante-chamber was made by Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, who said:

"A catastrophe is imminent. The Holy Father is getting worse and worse; we must be prepared for the inevitable."

Willingly Offers Life.  
The cardinal's face was downcast and sad. He spoke in quiet tones, with deep emotion, making gestures with his hands, showing that his holiness was sinking lower and lower.  
After the publication of the latest bulletin, Cardinal Giorgi, Mr. Migone, Father Basil and Dr. Battistini, remained by the bedside. After a time the doctor told his holiness that they were praying for the peace of the world, to which the Pope replied:

"I would willingly offer my life for the peace of the world."  
He then turned on his side and lay watching those near him.

Day of Uncertainty.  
It was a day of great uncertainty in Rome and deep anxiety among those who watched and prayed at the Vatican, for virtually all hope of the Pope's recovery was abandoned even in the early hours of the morning.

As the hours passed the wonder grew at the recuperative powers of the holy father, which enabled him to pass from one sinking spell and another to periods of comparative restfulness and strength. It was this changing condition that inspired hope at one moment and gave rise to rumors of death at another.

It was thought that if the Pope passed safely through the night he would have a chance of life after the dawn, and so it proved. In the early part of the day sleep came and seemed to add to his powers of resistance.

Great Crowds Gather.  
Throughout the day great crowds gathered around the Vatican and a double row of royal guards took up positions in the outskirts of St. Peter's, forming a passageway for diplomatic representatives, prelates and other notable personages constantly arriving.

Cardinal Gasparri received a great number of telegrams from all parts of the world, including those from King George of England, King Alfonso of Spain, the King of the Belgians and the President of Brazil. The cardinal spent considerable time in the sick room, but entered the ante-chamber shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening where he was surrounded by those who had waited hours for definite news. He said to them:

All Hope Abandoned.  
"I came out to announce to the

diplomatic corps that there is no further hope. The Pope may be considered as having virtually ceased to exist."

This caused consternation among those assembled in the pontifical apartment, and Gasparri was weeping as he came from the room in which the pontiff was dying.

And yet, later in the evening, more hopeful word was received from the Pope's bedside, and on each occasion the spirits of those in the Vatican were relatively raised, notwithstanding Dr. Battistini's continuous admonition that the pontiff's condition was "most grave."

An all-night vigil, which the Associated Press correspondent kept in the ante-chamber of the Pope's private apartment brought evidence that the Pope clung to life only by a slender thread. He passed an extremely restless night, suffering as he was from extensive congestion of both lungs and from the intense agony caused by shallow and rapid respiration.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

## NORTH AND SOUTH IRELAND TO AGREE

Collins and Craig Bring  
About Surprising Turn in  
Irish Situation.

ALL BOYCOTTS TO END  
New Plan Devised for Settling  
Bitter Fight Over Bound-  
ary Question.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, January 21.—The Irish situation took a surprising and unexpected turn today with the announcement that Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional government, and Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, had arrived at a mutual agreement which holds out the promise of a peaceable settlement between the north and the south. It was all the more surprising in view of the fact that Mr. Collins had only left Dublin last night to enter into consultations with Sir James this morning.

In addition to the arrangements made to settle the boundary question, it was decided to cease forthwith mutual boycotts. What is considered of vast importance is the decision to devise a better system than the council of Ireland, as provided in the 1920 act, to deal with problems affecting the whole of Ireland.

Terms of New Agreement.  
The terms of the agreement are substantially as follows:  
1. The boundary commission, as outlined in the Anglo-Irish treaty, is to be altered. The governments of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland are to appoint one representative each to report to Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig, who will mutually agree on behalf of their respective governments regarding the future boundaries between the two.

2. Without prejudice to future consideration by his government of the question of tariffs, Mr. Collins undertakes that the Belfast boycott will be discontinued immediately and Sir James undertakes to facilitate in every possible way the return of Catholic workmen—without tests—to the shipyards, and whenever trade enables the firms concerned to absorb the present unemployed workmen. In the meantime a system of relief on a large scale is being arranged to tide over the period of distress.

3. Representatives of both governments are to unite in facilitating a settlement of the railway dispute.  
4. The two governments are to endeavor to devise a more suitable system than the council of Ireland for dealing with problems affecting all of Ireland.

5. A further meeting will be held at a subsequent date in Ireland between the signatories to this agreement to discuss the question of amnesty for persons who have been imprisoned since the operation of the truce.

Reasons for Agreement.  
The general feeling here is that the agreement is an outcome of Mr. Collins' desire to protect the free state

from the economic disaster which would result from the continuation of the boycotts.

Rejoicing in Belfast.  
"News Best Yet and Most Cheering," Says John M. Barbour.  
By the Associated Press.  
BELFAST, January 21.—John Milne Barbour, who is Sir James Craig's deputy finance minister, described the news of the agreement between Michael Collins and Sir James as "the best we have had yet and the most cheering." He thought it eminently desirable that the north and south combine in the interest of the common country so long as the autonomy of Ulster is reserved.

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## FIRST FAMILIES NEAR EXTINCTION IN GOTHAM, HEALTH EXPERT SAYS

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, January 21.—"First families" in New York soon will become extinct if the low birth rate among the city's well-to-do native Americans continues, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, declared today.

Citing department records for 1921, he said the birth rate of the city's most fashionable section was seven per 1,000. In a German neighborhood the birth rate was eighteen per 1,000 of the population; in an Irish district twenty-two per 1,000, and in a negro district twenty-nine per 1,000.

The retarding of the marriage age, because of the entrance of many New York women into business and professional life, also served to lower the native birth rate, Dr. Copeland said.

"Children born of foreign-born mothers in 1921 were 56.73 per cent of native mothers, 43.27 per cent of the total."

## CITIZENS DEMAND 50-50 TAX RATIO

Senate Action Attacked by  
Federation—\$3,000,000 for  
Water Supply Urged.

A firm stand against the bill recently passed by the Senate abolishing both the 50-50 and 60-40 ratios of appropriation for the National Capital was taken by the Federation of Citizens' Associations, meeting in the District building last night.

On motion of Edward F. Colladay the federation not only voiced its opposition to the Senate's action, but affirmed its stand in favor of the half-and-half law.

Water Appropriation Urged.  
Reports that the House appropriations committee has decided not to insert in the new District appropriation bill the item of \$3,000,000 to continue work on Washington's new water supply led the federation to take action last night, urging Congress to make this appropriation.

William McK. Clayton brought the matter to the attention of the delegates and he was instructed to do all in his power to convince members of the House and Senate of the serious water situation existing in the District.

Mr. Clayton called attention to the fact that consumption of water is running so close to the capacity of the filtration plant that it has been impossible for several years even to inspect the tunnel which carries the water from Georgetown to the filtration plant. The water stored at the filtration plant would be consumed before the tunnel from Georgetown could be drained for inspection, much less repair.

Touch on Street Car Fares.  
On motion of William Henry White, the public utilities committee, of which Mr. Clayton is chairman, was directed to attend the street car rate hearing on February 1 and advocate the lowest possible rate of fare consistent with the granting of a fair return to the companies.

The school building program of the board of education, which in substance calls for the appropriation of \$2,000,000 annually for five years, was endorsed by the federation.

The education committee, of which Jesse C. Suter is chairman, submitted a report opposing the action of Congress in making the appropriations for the playgrounds and community center departments payable wholly out of District revenues. The report, which was adopted, urged that these departments be appropriated for on the same basis as all other District activities.

The need for new pavement on Wisconsin avenue was also mentioned.

## PEPCO CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Appeal in D. C.'s Contest  
Over Valuation Is Allowed  
by Tribunal.

FIGHT STARTED IN 1917  
Corporation Counsel Stephens Notified of New Step by Chief Justice Taft.

The legal battle between the Public Utilities Commission and the Potomac Electric Power Company over the valuation of the company's property will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Taft notified Corporation Counsel Stephens yesterday afternoon that his application for an appeal from the decision of the District Court of Appeals has been allowed.

The District Supreme Court upheld the commission, but the Appellate Court reversed the lower tribunal. The letter of the Chief Justice to Mr. Stephens follows:

Letter of Chief Justice.  
"Your application for an appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Charles Keller, Cuno H. Rudolph and James F. Oyster, constituting the public utilities commission of the District of Columbia, against the Potomac Electric Power Company, having been allowed by me, as appears from the notation, I have placed on page 8 of your petition, which is herewith returned with its accompanying paper."

The court proceedings in the valuation case began July 31, 1917, when the company brought suit for an injunction to prevent the Public Utilities Commission from putting into execution its order reducing the price of electric current from 10 cents to 8 cents per kilowatt hour.

Justice Gould granted a temporary injunction, but required the company to impound 2 cents of each 10 cents collected to be returned to the consumer in the event the legal proceedings should be finally adjudicated against the company.

Previous Court Rulings.  
After an exhaustive hearing of the case Justice Gould, March 2, 1920, rendered an opinion sustaining the valuation placed by the commission on the property of the company, which formed the basis of the order reducing the price. The company appealed and early last November the District Court of Appeals reversed the decision of Justice Gould and held that the commission had neglected to consider one of the elements of value and remanded the case for consideration of this point. Chief Justice Smyth filed a dissenting opinion.

Corporation Counsel Stephens and Special Attorney Conrad H. Syme asked for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but the appellate tribunal holding that the order was not final and could not be appealed from its

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7.)

## ZITA LEAVES FOR LYON.

Former Empress Will Avoid Paris on Way to Exile.

By the Associated Press.  
GENEVA, January 21.—Former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary left Switzerland for Lyon early tonight. She has been in Switzerland for about a week, at the bedside of her ill son.

The former empress arrived in Geneva from Zurich late this afternoon with her brother, Prince Rene, and Dr. Egger, and, after having dinner at a hotel, left for Lyon with her brother. She intends to go to Bordeaux and thence to Spain, desiring to avoid going through Paris on the way back to her exile home at Funchal, Island of Madeira. Only a few detectives and reporters were at the station when Zita left. She refused to answer questions.

## SHANTUNG ISSUE STILL CLOGS WAY OF ARMS PARLEY

Conference Waits on Word  
From Japan—Optimism as  
to Settlement Shown.

ACTION ALSO DELAYED  
UPON PACIFIC FORTS

Far Eastern Committee May Take  
Up Siberia Tomorrow—China  
Has Gained Much.

By G. Gould Lincoln.

With the adoption yesterday of the Hughes resolution providing for the listing and publication of Chinese commitments, existing and future, the Washington conference moved forward appreciably.

The far east committee, after acting favorably on this resolution, with amendments, adjourned until tomorrow morning, when it may take up the question of the China Eastern railway, now being considered by a subcommittee of experts, the question of communications or some other subject relating to China not yet completed.

Shantung Discussion Put Off.  
The Shantung conference between the Japanese and Chinese delegates, which was set for yesterday afternoon, was postponed until tomorrow afternoon by mutual consent. Members of the Japanese delegation pointed out that there was much other conference work to keep them busy. When the Shantung conversations are resumed the question of salt fields on Kiaochow bay and post offices in Shantung are to be considered. But prediction was made in Japanese quarters last night that the all-important question of the Shantung railroad will be taken up again either late tomorrow or Tuesday.

The settlement of the Shantung problem still clogs the way of the conference. The conference is waiting on the Japanese delegation, who in turn are waiting on the Tokio government, regarding Shantung. The conference is waiting on Japan also before there can be a settlement of article 19 of the naval limitation treaty relating to the fortifications of the Pacific, the only article of that treaty that remains to be drafted finally for presentation to the committee on limitation of armament.

Outlook Declared Bright.  
In conference circles, the belief that the Shantung question is to be settled satisfactorily continues to persist. The principal reason advanced for this belief is that Shantung is at present the key to the success of the conference, and the Japanese will not be willing to see the work of the conference fail because of differences between them and the Chinese over the return of the Shantung railroad to China, particularly when the two delegations have appreciably approached each other in their proposals of settlement.

The Chinese delegation, if it is found impossible to reach a settlement on Shantung, will, it was said last night, call upon the conference to take note of the situation and take some step, if possible, to bring about an adjustment. The Chinese feel that, although the Shantung discussion has proceeded outside of the Washington conference, the conference is entitled to consider the matter if it becomes evident that all the work of the conference is to be jeopardized by a failure to settle the Sino-Japanese controversy. It has been held in conference circles, however, that such a step would accomplish little if Japan should object to the conference taking cognizance of the Shantung matter.

Hughes Resolution Amended.  
Now that the far east committee has adopted the resolution calling for the listing of all Chinese commitments, the various delegations are preparing to file such lists as rapidly as possible with the secretary general of the conference. The Italian and other delegations have cabled to their home governments for aid in preparing such lists.

The Hughes resolution was amended in a number of ways, but remains in (Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

## ONE KILLED IN WRECK.

Canadian Pacific Train Hits Broken  
Rail, Plunging Down Bank.

OTTAWA, January 21.—One man was killed and at least twelve persons were injured tonight when the Canadian Pacific express from Prescott to Ottawa ran onto a broken rail and plunged over an embankment, Hawley White, engineer, was the man killed.

## SEEKS SENATE SEAT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 21.—Malcolm R. Patterson, former Governor of Tennessee, tonight formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate on the democratic ticket.

## MARRIED FOURTH TIME.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., January 21.—Charles McLaughlin, better known as Willard Mack, an actor, was married today by a justice of the peace to Mrs. Beatrice Stone of Salt Lake City. The bridegroom gave his age as forty-three. Mrs. McLaughlin said she was twenty-three. This is Mack's fourth marriage.

## BLIND AND DEAF GIRLS CONVERSE BY FEELING EACH OTHER'S VOICE

By the Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., January 21.—Willie Huggins, sixteen, blind and deaf girl, of Janesville, and Miss Helen Keller, blind, deaf and formerly dumb, conversed with each other here, placing their hands on the face and chest of each other to interpret the vocal sounds.

The two, Miss Keller, famed for her accomplishments despite the absence of two senses, and Miss Huggins, who has become widely known as a result of what is said to be her ability to distinguish colors by her sense of smell, were able to understand each other without aid.

Miss Keller said to the girl that she was "delighted that the power and gift of her spirit have been so marvelously developed, and I look forward to her helping others to realize what they can do if they work long enough. There are many marvelous things in the world, but nothing so wonderful as the adaptability of a human being."

## FARM TROUBLES UP FOR 5-DAY STUDY

National Conference Opening  
Here Tomorrow Will Aim  
to Remedy Distress.

LASTING POLICY SOUGHT

President and Secretary Wallace to  
Start Program Covering Wide  
Field of Industries.

Five days have been allotted to the national agriculture conference which meets here tomorrow to study the conditions of the farmers of the United States and suggest remedies to meet the situation.

The program made public yesterday by the Agricultural Department showed that the present acute distress of the farmers is to be given first consideration, after which the conference will take up consideration of a permanent agricultural policy designed to avoid periods of depression such as at present face the farmers.

President Harding will open the conference tomorrow and will be followed by Secretary Wallace, who will outline the purpose of the gathering. Representative Anderson, Minnesota, chairman of the joint congressional commission of agricultural inquiry, then will speak on agricultural prices and the present situation.

Speakers From All Sections.  
The present agricultural situation and suggested remedies will be presented tomorrow afternoon through reports from representatives of the leading agricultural regions. E. B. Cornwell of Middlebury, Vt., will present the situation in the northern states. James A. Martin of Athens, Ga., will speak for the south; Sykes of Ida Grove, Iowa, for the corn belt; John L. Hagen of Deering, N. D., for the wheat regions, and Fred Bixby of Long Beach, Calif., for the orange country.

Representatives of allied industries will follow with ten-minute discussions, telling of the effect of agricultural depression on other industries. The program gives these speakers as William Black of Louisville, implement industry; James F. Neil of Minneapolis, milling industry; Thomas F. Wilson of Chicago, packing industry, and C. A. McDowell of Chicago, fertilizer industry.

European Situation Enters.  
The European situation in its relation to American agriculture will be discussed Tuesday by G. F. Warren of Ithaca, N. Y., followed by Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, on the financial emergency in agriculture. The financial policy in its relation to price levels will also be discussed Tuesday by Wesley Mitchell of New York.

Beginning Tuesday, the afternoons will be given over to committee meetings, into which the conference is expected to divide along the general lines of production, financing, transportation and marketing. The mornings will be taken up with general sessions of the conference.

Discussions from the floor under the five-minute rule will be permitted at the close of each conference session.

## Marketing to Be Topic.

Fundamentals of co-operative marketing will be outlined to the delegates Wednesday by G. Harold Powell of Los Angeles, and the position of the independent distributor by William L. Wagner of Chicago. Ten-minute discussions of marketing will also be heard Wednesday from Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana, Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla., Robert McDougall, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and B. M. Anderson of St. Paul, Minn.

E. D. Ball of the Agricultural Department on Thursday will discuss the subject of a food supply for an increasing population, and Clifford Pinchot of Harrisburg, Pa., a national forestry policy. At the same session Richard T. Ely of Madison, Wis., will discuss a national policy for land utilization, and R. A. Pearson of Ames, Iowa, a national policy for agricultural research.

Committees of the conference are expected to have their reports ready for submission Thursday and Friday.

## SCHOOL PAY BILL GIVING INCREASES TO BE SUBMITTED

Provides Raise in Salaries  
Denied in Budget—Goes  
to Congress This Week.

TEACHERS WOULD GET  
\$1,400 to \$3,000 A YEAR

Gathering of Statistics Shows Dis-  
trict Would Rank Ninth in  
List of 50 Large Cities.

Carrying substantial increases in pay for officers, teachers and other educational employees of the public school system, the new salary bill drafted by school authorities and the board of education will be submitted early this week to the District committee of the Senate and House.

Finishing touches were put on the measure yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Ballou and other officials. Preparation of the bill has taken many months. Statistics of the prevailing wage scales in fifty large cities of the United States were studied even before the tentative draft of the measure was undertaken. In its completed form, if approved by Congress, will place the Washington school system ninth from the top of the list of the fifty large cities as to salaries paid teachers and officials.

The bill provides the salary increases denied the District teachers in the school budget for the fiscal year of 1922, and, according to school officials, is a step in the direction of uniform pay scale for the public educational employees. Officials also emphasize that the salary legislation will offer a future to the teaching profession of Washington.

\$2,400 Maximum for Group B.  
The new salary schedule teachers of kindergarten and elementary schools are given a basic salary of \$1,400 a year and an annual longevity increase of \$100 to a maximum of \$2,400 for group A; for group B they will receive a basic salary of \$2,100 and an annual longevity increase of \$100 to a maximum of \$2,400.

The normal and senior high school teachers for group A, the entrance salary of \$2,100, will get an annual longevity increase of \$100, to a maximum of \$2,600. Group B will receive a basic salary of \$2,700, with an annual longevity increase of \$100, to a maximum of \$3,000.

Junior high school teachers will be appointed to either of the foregoing groups, with same salaries. Teaching principals of buildings of from four to seven rooms will be placed with the elementary and kindergarten teachers, group B, while principals of buildings from eight to fifteen rooms will receive a basic salary of \$2,200, with \$100 annual longevity increase, to a maximum of \$2,500. Administration principals of buildings over sixteen rooms, or grade manual training schools and Americanization schools, will receive a basic salary of \$2,800, with an annual longevity increase of \$100, to a maximum of \$3,000.

\$4,500 for Principals.  
Heads of departments are to get \$3,100 basic, with an annual longevity increase of \$100, to a maximum of \$3,400. Principals of normal schools and supervising principals will get \$4,000 basic, with an annual longevity increase of \$100, to a maximum of \$4,500.

Junior high school principals will get a basic salary of \$3,500, with an annual longevity increase of \$100, to a maximum of \$4,000. The salary of the superintendent of schools is to be \$10,000 a year; first assistant superintendent, \$8,000, and assistants, \$4,500. The assistant to the director of the community center department is to receive \$1,300 a year.

Other salary figures are: Attendance officers, \$1,500 a year; school nurses and prophylactic dental operators, \$1,500 a year; medical inspectors and dental operators, \$1,200 a year, and dental inspectors, \$1,000 a year.

The school board is authorized in the new salary legislation to classify the school service into elementary, normal, junior and senior high schools, and to appoint teachers at the minimum figures of the various classes, the first year of all teachers being probationary. The teacher receiving an unsatisfactory rating will automatically lose longevity increment.

Upon being promoted from one class to another, a teacher is not to receive a lower salary in the higher group. The bill is to provide for a separate board of examiners for the white and colored schools, the superintendent of schools being the chairman of each.

Provides for Substitutes.  
Not less than four nor more than six members will constitute each of the boards of examiners, of which the executive secretary for the board for white schools is to receive a salary ranging from \$4,000 to \$4,500. The assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools will act as secretary for the colored board.

The salary legislation also provides for the appointment of substitute teachers. A provision for the creation of a corps of trained substitute teachers was included in the school budget for the fiscal year of 1922, but was eliminated by the Comptroller's office in the budget bureau.

Annual increase in pay is not to be made by the board of education.

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